Office - Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
OCT 19 1981
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

No. 80-1431

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

IN THE MATTER OF

R ..... M. J. .....

Appellant

ON APPEAL FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI

BRIEF OF THE STATE BAR OF TEXAS AMICUS CURIAE

JERRY L. ZUNKER
General Counsel
The State Bar of Texas
P. O. Box 12487
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Bowne of Houston, Inc. Printed in U.S.A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Interest	1
Summary of Argument	2
Argument	3
Certificate of Service	10
Appendix	A-1

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

Baker v. *Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 82 S.Ct. 691 7 L.Ed.2d. 663 (1962) 8

Bates v. *State Bar of Arizona*, 433 U.S. 350, 97 S.Ct. 2691, 53 L.Ed.2d 810 (1977) 2-9

In re Primus, 436 U.S. 412, 98 S.Ct. 1893, 56 L.Ed.2d 412 (1978) 4, 9

In Re Petition for Rule of Court, Etc., 564 SW2d 638 (Tenn. 1978) 4

Kentucky State Bar v. *Stuart*, 568 SW2d 933 (Ky. 1978) 5

Koffler v. *Joint Bar Ass'n*, 412 N.E.2d 927 (C.A.N.Y. 1980) 5

Ohralik v. *Ohio State Bar Ass'n*, 436 U.S. 447, 98 S.Ct. 1912, 56 L.Ed.2d 444 (1978) 4, 8-9

The Fla. Bar re Amendment to Fla. Bar Code, 380 So.2d 435 (Fla. 1980) 4

Virginia Pharmacy Board v. *Virginia Consumer Council*, 425 U.S. 748, 96 S.Ct. 1817, 48 L.Ed.2d 346 (1976) 3

Other Materials

American Bar Association, Model Code of Professional Responsibility (1978) 4

Mo. Sup. Ct. Rule 4, DR-2 101-102 4

No. 80-1431

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

IN THE MATTER OF

R ..... M. J. .....

Appellant

ON APPEAL FROM
THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI

BRIEF OF THE STATE BAR OF TEXAS AMICUS CURIAE

STATEMENT OF INTEREST

The State Bar of Texas is the mandatory association of attorneys at law licensed to practice in Texas. It is the body principally engaged in maintaining high standards of practice, ethics and responsibility in the Texas legal profession. It is the mechanism through which much of the intra-professional communication takes place, and it is also a major element in the relation between Texas attorneys and the public they serve.

Having these roles and responsibilities, the State Bar of Texas is vitally interested in the nature and scope of attorney advertising and in its proper role in the dissemination of information about attorneys and their services.

Since the decision of this Court in *Bates* v. *State Bar of Arizona,* 433 U.S. 350, 97 S.Ct. 2691, 53 L.Ed. 2d 810 (1977) the State Bar of Texas has sought diligently to perform its duty in the proper regulation of attorney advertising. It has however, enjoyed limited success due primarily to uncertainty as to the limits of constitutional constraints in the area. At the same time, substantial experience has been obtained with actual advertising efforts by attorneys. The State Bar of Texas finds this experience revealing as to the nature and extent of the public interest in receiving this type of information. The State Bar of Texas respectfully seeks to make the Court aware of its position on these matters as it relates to the case now being considered. Both parties have consented to the submission of this brief.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

While engaged in the attempt to formulate guidelines and rules to properly govern advertising by attorneys, the State Bar of Texas has actively observed and experienced the advertising which has occurred in the wake of *Bates* v. *State Bar of Arizona,* 433 U.S. 350, 97 S.Ct. 2691, 53 L.Ed. 2d 810 (1977). This experience persuasively demonstrates that the nature and effect of attorney advertising in actual practice is not what it was perceived and anticipated by the Court as a predicate for the decision in *Bates.* Accordingly, the State Bar of Texas respectfully submits that the rule of *Bates* should be reexamined in a proper case.

On the other hand, the issues presented in the case now before the Court are particularly narrow when considered in the context of the constitutional concerns in the area of commercial speech. The factual base is simply not broad enough to allow complete development and sharp-

ening of the broader issues necessary to informed judicial consideration of the advertising question in general. Thus, if the Court should be disposed to write in a broad manner on the subject, the State Bar of Texas respectfully submits that the instant case is not the proper one in which to do so.

ARGUMENT

I.

In deciding the case of *Bates* v. *State Bar of Arizona*, 433 U.S. 350, 97 S.Ct. 2691, 53 L.Ed. 2d 810 (1977) this Court gave birth to a major debate as to the extent to which a lawyer may make himself known through public advertising. *Bates*, of course, enunicated the rule that the First Amendment protects publication in a newspaper of a truthful advertisement concerning the availability and terms of routine legal services, such as an uncontested divorce, a simple adoption, an uncontested personal bankruptcy, a change of name and the like. The majority of the Court perceived that legal services of that type are analogous to the prescription drugs made the subject of *Virginia Pharmacy Board* v. *Virginia Consumer Council*, 425 U.S. 748, 96 S.Ct. 1817, 48 L.Ed.2d 346 (1976) and concluded that the result in *Bates* should flow *a fortiori*. *Bates, supra*, at p. 365. The rationale appears principally to have been that advertising of routine legal services of the kind listed above, like advertising of the price of prescription drugs, is readily and practicably susceptible to independent verification and thus not so conducive of deception as to justify its proscription as against First Amendment concerns.

At the same time, it was certainly recognized that the holding would precipitate substantial dialogue as to the situs of demarcation between the right to know and the duty not to mislead. Accordingly, the result in *Bates* was

expressly limited to its facts and the Court reserved for another day its consideration of such other concerns as mention of the quality of the services being advertised, in-person solicitation of clients, supplementation by warning or disclaimer and advertising through the electronic media. *Bates, supra* at p. 383-4. More importantly, because of the "'commonsense differences' between commercial speech and other varieties", the Court expressly declined to apply the First Amendment overbreadth doctrine to professional advertising cases. *Bates, supra,* at p. 379-381.

The debate anticipated in *Bates* is taking place. Among the participants are the judicial branches of state governments, as in Missouri, and professional associations like the State Bar of Texas which are charged by law with the responsibility to regulate and to discipline their members. A wide variety of attempts has been made by these Courts and associations, and others, in the subsequent years to formulate rules and guidelines governing professional advertising that are at once fair and reasonable, consistent with the presently undefined constraints of the First Amendment and capable of efficient administration and equitable enforcement. See, eq. *American Bar Association, Model Code of Professional Responsibility* (1978); *In re Petition for Rule of Court, Etc.* 564 S.W. 2d 638 (Tenn. 1978); Mo. Sup. Ct. Rule 4, DR-2-101-102; *The Fla. Bar re Amendment to Fla. Bar Code,* 380 So. 2d 435 (Fla. 1980). The task has naturally been difficult due to a great deal of uncertainty as to the constitutional effect of broad range practical application of specific rules in the wake of what is a revolutionary change in the ways attorneys have become known to their clients for centuries. There have, however, been a limited number of beacons along the way to suggest changes in course through these uncharted shoals, such as *In re Primus,* 436 U.S. 412, 98 S.Ct. 1893, 56 L.Ed. 2d 412 (1978); *Ohralik* v. *Ohio State Bar Ass'n,*

436 U.S. 447, 98 S.Ct. 1912, 56 L.Ed.2d 444 (1978); *Koffler* v. *Joint Bar Ass'n*, 412 N.E.2d 927 (C.A.N.Y. 1980); and *Kentucky State Bar* v. *Stuart*, 568 S.W.2d 933 (Ky. 1978).

In the meantime, some attorneys have begun to advertise their services, and one finds utilization of almost every media available. Attached hereto as an appendix are certain examples taken from the telephone directories and newspapers of some of the major metropolitan areas in Texas. These examples represent but a small number of the ads that are currently being published in only two media, but are intended as representative of that which is taking place on a much broader scale. These examples readily demonstrate several significant features of the nature and consequences of attorney advertising.

It is apparent that the advertisements currently being published are in many cases substantially different from that which was anticipated in *Bates* and its progeny. One finds repeated use of trade names, logos and marks which are not in any meaningful way connected with the identities or skills of the legal practitioners, self-laudatory slogans, listings of fields of practice so numerous and comprehensive as to suggest question of competence or expertise in all, strong suggestions of the results attainable, and indeed offers of free samples of legal advice by recorded telephone message. To be sure, matters such as these might well be proper subjects for the utilization of the State's regulatory and disciplinary power, and the State Bar of Texas is actively seeking to perform its lawful role in that connection to the fullest extent possible.

On the other hand, the general substance of the messages illustrates the manner in which the First Amendment interest in the free flow of information is being served. It seems valid to assume that in constructing an advertisement, the practitioner will select that information most

useful to the populace he hopes to serve, so that his advertisement will elicit the greatest response and will not be wasted. If that be true, it is significant to note that only the small minority of advertisements available for review are directed toward the availability and terms of routine legal services of the type contemplated in *Bates*. The services being advertised are much broader and less finite in scope and one observes very little commitment to or even representation of definitive fees for such services. This strongly suggests that the community interest in the free flow of information of the type considered in *Bates* is indeed not as strong as it was thought to be and does not weigh as heavily in the constitutional balance.

Moreover, the substantive emphasis of the advertisements reaffirms that attorneys do not publicize and really do not deal in products the advertisement of which is susceptible of even reasonably objective verification. It is of course true that as a matter of economic survival attorneys often utilize standardized forms and office procedures in an effort to minimize duplication in handling an uncontested divorce, a simple adoption, an uncontested personal bankruptcy, a change of name or other service which could be referred to as routine. However, the careful and competent attorney utilizes such devices merely as tools to construct the product to be marketed, and not as the product itself. A lawyer's expertise does not lie in the mere brokering of forms as a matter of routine. Indeed, lawyers are trained from the beginning to search for, to analyze and thus to address and resolve those problems of his client which may not be shared with others in similar situations. It is this ability, competence and judgment for which an attorney is employed, and it is the reason why attorneys, rather than clerical personnel, are called upon to handle even the routine matters. On the other hand, it is also the reason why an attorney cannot in good conscience

advertise a fixed fee in advance when he really can have no accurate appreciation for the work he will be required to do. Not only is the public constrained by necessity to rely upon attorneys to perform these non-duplicable functions, it has long been recognized as the attorney's duty to do so and he is subject to professional discipline and even civil liability if he does not.

It is also true that as suggested in *Bates*, the bar association should and does implement exhaustive means to identify and to discipline those of its members who do not perform such services competently and professionally. However, unlike the consumer of tangible commercial products such as cosmetics, prescription drugs or even eye glasses, who is in most cases easily able to judge the quality of his purchase by the result obtained or by comparison with other products, the consumer of a routine legal service normally has need of such service only once or twice in a lifetime and is consequently unable to determine its quality by comparison. More importantly, a result oriented qualitative analysis is likely never obtained, at least in the case of a will, until after the consumer had died. Thus, to the extent quality enforcement mechanisms are dependent upon consumer reaction, the mechanisms are hampered.

The point is that notwithstanding all of the regulatory force which could be brought to bear upon an attorney, it is simply not possible for him to perform the true function that he is expected and generally perceived to perform and at the same time truthfully state in an advertisement that it can practicably be done for a stated fee in all or even most cases. In other words, advertisement even of the availability and terms of routine legal services is misleading. In most cases, the client is baited into the office by the statement of a competitive fee only to find that if he is to be properly served by an attorney who does his

duty, it may cost him much more. There is a significant and material distinction between the science of prescription drug preparation and the art of the practice of law, and a conclusion with respect to the former does not compel a similar result as to the latter. Moreover, the experience of the public and the bar since *Bates* was decided rather graphically demonstrates the converse of the *Bates* conclusion that only the routine services lend themselves to advertising. The state has a compelling interest in the maintenance of the clean promulgation of information by attorneys to the public, which weighs heavily when subjected to the limited measure of protection available to commercial speech, commensurate with its subordinate position in the scale of First Amendment values. *Ohralik, supra,* at p. 456. Accordingly, the State Bar of Texas respectfully and earnestly believes that the decision in *Bates* should be reexamined in a proper case.

II.

The questions now before the Court, however, are those presented specifically in the case of R_____M. J_____, and from the opinion of the Court below as well as the arguments of the parties, it does not appear that the breadth of the issues is sufficient to undergird enunciation of a comprehensive statement in the area of commercial speech.

It has long been resolved and settled that statutory law cannot be called into question as repugnant to the Constitution, except as directly related to an adjudication of the legal rights of litigants in actual controversies. *Baker* v. *Carr,* 369 U.S. 186, 82 S.Ct. 691, 7 L.Ed.2d 663 (1962). While generally expressed as a matter of standing, the reason for the rule has also been applied by this Court in

its rejection of the First Amendment overbreadth doctrine in professional advertising cases. *Bates, supra,* at p. 379-381. *Bates, Ohralik* and *Primus* all follow this teaching in addressing themselves solely to the narrow issues presented by their facts rather than embarking upon more general pronouncements as to the propriety of regulation of advertising.

It is certainly clear that both parties to the instant ligation have submitted their positions in a commendable and good faith effort to bring about a decision. Nevertheless, when compared to some of the professional advertising which is currently taking place elsewhere, as illustrated in the appendix, this test case simply does not exhibit a factual base broad enough to allow complete development and sharpening of the issues necessary to informed judicial consideration of the advertising question in general. Indeed, it seems ill advised for this Court to engage for example, in deciding the semantics of fields of legal practice, particularly when issue really centers on matters of opinion more effectively resolved in the process of promulgation of specific rules by the states. Accordingly, although the State Bar of Texas asserts that *Bates* should be reconsidered in a proper case, it also respectfully submits that if the Court is inclined to write broadly on the subject, the instant case is not the proper one in which to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

By Jerry L. Zunker

JERRY L. ZUNKER
General Counsel
The State Bar of Texas
P. O. Box 12487
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that three copies of the foregoing brief have been served upon the parties to this appeal by first class air-mail and postage prepaid, properly wrapped and addressed to their counsel of record on this 16TH day of October 1981.

Jerry L. Zunker

JERRY L. ZUNKER

APPENDIX

DEBT Relief
Ch-13 Wage Earner or Ch-7 Discharge
or Informal Voluntary Re-Arrangement
STOP HARASSMENT FORECLOSURES
KEEP YOUR SANITY & JOB YOUR HOME, CARS & FURN
REDUCE PAYMENTS
DISCHARGE DEBTS
START FRESH
450. TERMS
ALL PERSONAL (SINGLE or COUPLE)
+ 60. Court Fee
= your TOTAL Cost: $10.
(Why pay more?)
FREE INITITIAL INTERVIEW
FREE INFORMATION
24 HRS - 7 DAYS
223-1343
HEAR MR. GILL'S 5-MINUTE TAPED DISCUSSION
on Debt Relief.
Your options.
HOW it works.
How YOU can
get it.
223-1343
24 HRS - 7 DAYS
Save
THIS AD
Law Offices of
HALLIE GILL
Since 1958
3 Locations
NORTH LOOP
DOWNTOWN
GULF FWY
HIRE HALLIE GILL
M-F 9-6
SAT 10-2
TUE 9-8
24 HRS CALL
223-1343
22 years experience ... USE it

22 Years experience at no extra cost

- DIVORCE
- DWI
- DEBT RELIEF (BANKRUPTCY / WAGE EARNER)
- CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
- THEFT, CRIMINAL
- INJURY & COMP.
- LICENSE SUSP.

WILLS ADOPTION PARTNERSHIP
CORPORATION NAME CHANGE
PROBATE

LAW OFFICES OF
HALLIE W. GILL
SINCE 1958

24 HOURS
CALL MR. GILL
223-3000
USE HIS EXPERIENCE

FREE INFORMATION — 24 Hrs.

Mr. Gill will (on tape) give you lots of good information on the following subjects. Just Call, ANYTIME!

DIVORCE (UNCONTESTED WAIVER)	223-0377
DIVORCE (GENERAL)	223-1349
DEBT RELIEF	223-1343
WILLS, PROBATE	223-1327
INJURY, WRKR. COMP.	223-1325
D.W.I. LICENSE SUSP.	223-1308
THEFT, CRIMINAL	223-2651
CHILD SUPPORT	223-0373

DEBT PROBLEMS?

WAGE EARNER PLAN:

Under this new plan, you may legally reduce your monthly payments 50% or more. Your house cannot be foreclosed on and your car and furniture cannot be repossessed, if you comply with the plan. Your creditors must accept this plan and they will be prohibited from contacting you or your employer.

BANKRUPTCY:

Under the new Bankruptcy Act, you needn't fear that you will lose your car, furniture, or your house as new Federal and State exemptions protect most families.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL CONSULTATION

923-2622

HARRIS COUNTY BANKRUPTCY CLINIC

LAW OFFICES OF MARGARET MATHEWS MOBLEY, P.C.

Traffic Tickets are our only business.

Affordable, Professional Defense
for your Traffic Violations

Of Houston

2020 North Memorial Way, Houston, Texas 77007
713/864-6447

CALL FOR APPOINTMENT

871-8881

REASONABLE FEES

OUR ATTORNEYS HANDLE THE FOLLOWING:

Divorce: All matters from simple uncontested divorces to complicated property and child custody settlements.

Adoptions: Simple step-child and agency adoptions to contested termination of parental rights.

Child custody and support: Child support modification or change of custody.

Pre-marital agreements: Written agreements before or during marriage regarding ownership of property.

Consultations: Unlimited initial consultation with an attorney at a reasonable rate.

MEMBERS: HOUSTON BAR ASSOCIATION
TEXAS BAR ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE CLINIC OF TEXAS

ACTION ATTORNEY

Civil • Criminal

- CONSUMER FRAUD
- RAILROAD COLLISIONS
- PERSONAL INJURY
- DIVORCE
- TRAFFIC TICKETS
- DWI CASES
- BREACH OF CONTRACTS
- TRUST & WILLS
- OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE

Sign Language For Deaf

24 HOUR SERVICE

WILLIAM ODOM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

225-9764

609 FANNIN AT TEXAS AVE
SUITE 1015

American Legal Clinics

Reasonable Legal Fees Quoted in Advance

- ★ Bankruptcy
- ★ Divorce
- ★ Child Support & Custody
- ★ Adoptions
- ★ Personal Injury
- ★ Accident Cases/All Types
- ★ Workmen's Compensation
- ★ Medical Malpractice
- ★ Wills & Probate
- ★ Review of Documents
- ★ Real Estate
- ★ Business Law
- ★ Incorporations
- ★ Partnerships
- ★ Contracts/Leases
- ★ DWI & Criminal Defense

Call for the neighborhood office nearest you.
Day or night.

529-8888

AMERICAN LEGAL CLINICS-Stephenson & Associates
Members of: State Bar of Texas
Houston Bar Association, American Bar Association

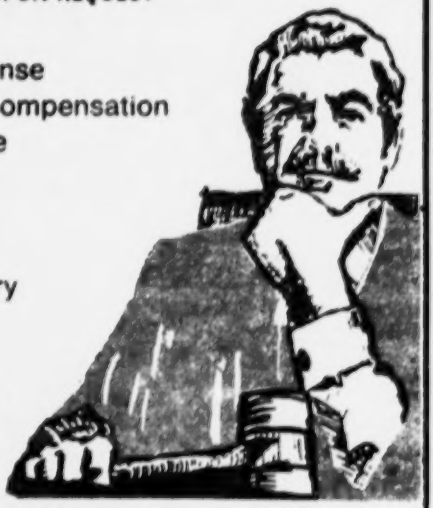
ALL TEXAS LEGAL CLINIC

George R Schilter And Associates - Attorneys - P.C.

LEGAL SERVICES AT REASONABLE FEES

FEE INFORMATION UPON REQUEST

- Divorce
- Criminal Defense
- Workmen's Compensation
- Name Change
- Real Estate
- DWI
- Adoptions
- Personal Injury
- Bankruptcy
- Wills
- Corporations



ALL INQUIRIES WELCOME

"We Care"

Fixed fees for routine legal services and reasonable rates for other legal matters

CENTRAL OFFICE

236-9000

FOR HARRIS-GALVESTON
FT BEND & BRAZORIA
COUNTIES

VISA

MasterCard

American ATTORNEYS

Reasonable Legal Fees Quoted in Advance

- ★ Bankruptcy
- ★ Divorce
- ★ Child Support & Custody
- ★ Adoptions
- ★ Personal Injury
- ★ Accident Cases/All Types
- ★ Workmen's Compensation
- ★ Medical Malpractice
- ★ Wills & Probate
- ★ Review of Documents
- ★ Real Estate
- ★ Business Law
- ★ Incorporations
- ★ Partnerships
- ★ Contracts/Leases
- ★ DWI & Criminal Defense

Call day or night for the neighborhood office nearest you.

521-9233

MEMBERS OF
STATE BAR OF TEXAS
HOUSTON BAR ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN ATTORNEYS - STEPHENSON & ASSOCIATES

ATTORNEYS
ABOGADOS

- State and Federal Practice -

Criminal Law:

All Types of Criminal Cases Including, DWI, Theft and Drugs

Family Law

Divorce, Adoptions, Child Custody Support and Juvenile

Immigration Law

Immigrant & Non-Immigrant Visa Petitions, Labor Certifications, Deportation Defense

Personal Injury

Automobile Accidents & Other Personal Injury

Worker's Compensation

Injuries Received On The Job (Accidentes de Trabajo)

Other Legal Services

Includes Business & Commercial Law Corporations, Wills, Guardianships & Real Estate Law

- Geraldo G. Acosta
- Josefina Muniz Rendon
- Juan M. Contreras
- Ruben M. Rendon

24 HOUR SERVICE

926-4604 **921-3200**

MAP-K H-4

101 S. LOCKWOOD
BETWEEN
CANAL & HARRISBURG

MAP-K H-7

HOUSTON OFFICE CENTER
6001 Gulf Frwy
Suite B-117

LEGAL SERVICES

CIVIL and CRIMINAL

"SE HABLA ESPANOL"

PERSONAL INJURY:
Automobile Accidents, Wrongful Deaths, Slip & Fall

WORKERS' COMPENSATION:
Injuries Received While Working

FAMILY LAW:
Divorce, Child Custody, Adoptions, Increase/Decrease In Child Support, Contempt, Name Change

CRIMINAL:
Federal & State Offenses

BANKRUPTCY:
Creditor, Debtor Representation & Wage Earner Plans

BUSINESS:
Incorporation, Collections, Partnership Agreements

PROBATE:
Wills, Probating Wills, Administration Guardianships

REAL ESTATE:
Deeds, Contracts, Etc.

IMMIGRATION:
Including Illegal Entry

VISA

LAW OFFICES OF
JAMES V. MAZUCA & ASSOCIATES
LAWYERS
OVER 22 YEARS COMBINED EXPERIENCE

—24 HOUR SERVICE—

223-6052

TOWER LIFE BLD (310 S. ST. MARYS) (S. ST. MARYS AT VELITA)

James R. Gillespie,

CRIMINAL LAW SPECIALISTS

STATE & FEDERAL
- CRIMINAL, CIVIL, FAMILY
& MILITARY LAW

Personal Injury

223-1811

1600 TOWER LIFE BLDG.

Nights - Sundays & Holidays Dial 227-5521

JAMES R. GILLESPIE INC

AMERICAN LAW CENTER

- ★ Auto Accidents
- ★ On the job Injuries
- ★ Slip and Fall
- ★ Burn Injuries
- ★ Airplane Crashes
- ★ Amusement Park Accidents
- ★ All other personal Injuries
- ★ Collections notes Sworn Accounts
- ★ Attorneys fees Based on Recovery

- ■ Divorces
- ■ Adoptions
- ■ Wills
- ■ Criminal Cases
- ■ Incorporating
- ■ Insurance Claims
- ■ Probate
- ■ Bankruptcy

George T. Clevenger
Attorney at Law

Call Now for a Free Consultation

880-3790

5900 MEMORIAL DR SUITE 208

NEED A LAWYER

LEGAL SERVICES AT REASONABLE RATES

GENERAL PRACTICE INCLUDING:

- BANKRUPTCY
- PERSONAL INJURY
- WILLS & ESTATES
- CORPORATE
- REAL ESTATE
- WORKERS COMPENSATION
- CRIMINAL
- DIVORCE & CHILD CUSTODY
- SOCIAL SECURITY APPEALS

INITIAL CONSULTATION: NO CHARGE

OFFICE HOURS
MON. THRU FRI. 9 AM TO 5 PM
SAT. 9 AM TO 12 NOON
EVENINGS & WEEKEND BY APPOINTMENT

2 OFFICES

North Star Mall Area

349-5379

DAVID L. CLARKSON
84 N.E. Loop 410
Century Bldg. - 119 E
(Next To Sports Palace)

Northern Hills/
El Dorado Area

656-9000

JACK PORTER HOGUE
11716 Perrin Beitel Road
Northern Hills
Drive In Bank Bldg.

24 HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICE

CLARKSON & HOGUE LAW FIRM

VISA

7113X © Southwestern Bell Telephone Company 1991

LAWYERS

BLAINE-BERTRAND -GUERINOT & ELIZONDO

SE HABLA ESPANOL

CRIMINAL - CIVIL FEDERAL

- ★ ALL CRIMINAL
- ★ ALL DRUG RELATED CASES
- ★ INJURIES
- ★ SEAMANS CASES
- ★ DIVORCES
- ★ WORKERS COMP.
- ★ WILLS & TRUSTS
- ★ ADOPTIONS
- ★ NAME CHANGES
- ★ CORPORATIONS
- ★ RAILROAD
- ★ LONG SHOREMAN
- ★ JUVENILE
- ★ IMMIGRATION
- ★ AIR DISASTER CASES
- ★ LABOR LAW

AND OTHER LEGAL SERVICES

BLAINE & BERTRAND INC

ANSWERED 24 HOURS

222-6681

DOWNTOWN HOUSTON

TEXAS COMMERCE TOWER TALLEST BUILDING IN THE SOUTH

NORTH STAR LEGAL OFFICE of

JULIUS GROSSENBACHER
AL DELA GARZA
MARSHALL A. FEIN
GEOFFREY W. SANDERS

GENERAL PRACTICE INCLUDING -

● DIVORCE ● WILLS ● ESTATES ● CORPORATIONS ● CONTRACTS
● CRIMINAL MATTERS ● ADOPTIONS ● REAL ESTATE ● CONSUMER CASES
● TRAFFIC COURTS ● ACCIDENT CASES ● BANKRUPTCY ● NAME CHANGES

"FEES QUOTED IN ADVANCE FOR LEGAL SERVICES"

341-7286 OR 342-4899

NORTH STAR MALL (SAN PEDRO AT LOOP 410)

THE LAW CENTER
OF ROBERT E. KOZLOWSKI, SR., P.C.
GENERAL LEGAL PRACTICE
DAILY OFFICE HOURS
EVENINGS & SAT BY APPOINTMENT
681-8600
Across From Ingram Park Mall
3255 WURZBACH RD.

LEGALLY REDUCE PAYMENTS

Chapter 13 Wage Earner Plan

- Stop Bill Collectors & Lawsuits
- Protect Your House, Car, & Other Property
- Prohibit Further Interest Charges
- Reduce Your Payments to What You Can Afford

BANKRUPTCY IS Also Available

Call Today for a FREE INTERVIEW

MICHAEL J. PLEDGER
Attorney — CPA
6006 Bellaire · Suite 118 **666-6183**

ROBERT L. SHARP JR.

INJURY CASES
30 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

Other Services Available

652-0660

1100 LEELAND